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iphia, is aumorized to the merican Organ.

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At a regular meeting of the National Council, of the American Party, begun and held at Philadel-phia, on the 5th of June, A. D., 1855, the fol-lowing was ad-pted as The Platform and Prin-ciples of the Organization.

—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Be-who rules over the Universe,—who presides r the councils of nations,—who conducts the irs of men, and who, in every step by which have advanced to the character of an indepen-

have advanced to the character of an indepentration, has distinguished us by some token of
ovidential agency.

I.—The cultivation and development of a senent of profoundly intense American feeling; of
sionate attachment to our country, its history
its institutions; of admiration for the purer
resif our nat onal existence; of veneration, for
heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and
emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism
it framed our constitution and first successfully
blied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these nited States as the paramount political good; or, the the language of Washington, "the primary sect of patriotic desire." And hence—
1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or

collical differences which threaten as mugary expetuity.

In the suppression of all tendencies to politicity the suppression of all tendencies to politicity and the suppression of the geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various ions of the Union.

The full recognition of the rights of the seral States, as expressed and reserved in the satiution; and a careful avoidance, by the neral Government, of all interference with their hits by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these Uni-Biates, as the supreme law of the land, sacred-obligatory upon all its parts and members; and adfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon principles, however specious the pretexts. steadhast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judical power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the law, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmagship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

ments; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrants who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and

VI. The essential modification of the Natural

VI. The essential ization Laws.
The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.
The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in

ralized foregners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:—
Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or caudidate.

didate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and c.rupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—(xecutive, legicaltie, Judicial, or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesisatical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOTERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful extracted the citizens of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful extracted the citizens of all attempts by any every und a jealous resistance of all attempts by any every executable of the citizens of the cit

over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in echools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partian character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts of violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the shavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purposa of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the States of Maryland ceeded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith. XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all

terference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Council,
C. D. Desiler, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary,
James M. Stephens, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

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OFFICE, Corner of Fennsylvania avenue and 12th street, (over Dyson's Drug Store.) Entrance on 12th street.

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quarantees his work to be equal to any done in those
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WM. II. SIBLEY,
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washington, D. O.
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dec 16—dly

M. T. PARKER,
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Mas. C. V. JOHNSTON.

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She will cut and beate, out Linings and Patterns.

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Duyall's Building,
Penn. svenue, near Four-and-s-half stree',
nov 13

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JACOB WEAVER,
Cabinet Maker and Undertaker of Funerals,
At short notice,
Na. 21 ROSS Street, near Eulew,
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Rallimore.

Persons residing in the 3d or 4th wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Daily wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Daily or Weekly American Organ, will leave their names and number of residence at either of the following places, viz. Adamson's Book and Periodical Store, Seventh street, opposite the Post Office; Evans's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and I, or R. Y. Payne's Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Massachusetts avenue.

R. W. BATES, Agent.

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John S. Waugh having taken the sency of the "American Organ" in Georgetown will hereafter serve subscribers. Any persons vishing to subsariber, by leaving their address at Welch's, or Dr. Linthicum's, or at his residence, No. 57 Bridge street, will be attended to. Those who are indebted to our former agent, will settle only with the subscriber.

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"In the Content of the for supplies of fuel for the winter would do well to give me a call, as I have now on band, and will be receiving during the fall, some of the best kinds of white ash and red ash Coals to be found in the Philadelphia market.

All the various sizes prepared in the best manner. Always on hand, Cumberland Coal, in lumps and fine, saitable for family and manufacturing purposes. Also, oak, pine, and hickory Wood.

All of which will be sold "low for the cash," in quantities to suit purchasers.

Full weight and measure guaranteed, and promptly delivered in any part of the city, (if paid for,) when ordered.

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100 BUILDING lots, and 26 houses, brick and frame, for sale on easy terms.

Also, two stores to let, on the e-mer of 7th and G streets, Island. Apply to

WALTER A. TRUE,

Cerner of Virginia avenue and 2d street,

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covered the most cortain, speedy and effectual
remedy in the world for

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

Relief in six to twelve hours.

No Mercury or Nozious Drugs.

TA coure warranted, or no charge, in from
one to two days.

One to two days. 253

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pain the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladd Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of thysical Powers, Dyspenia, Langor, Low Spir Confusien of Ideas, Palpitation of the Hear, Timidal Tremblings, Diamess of Sight or Giddiness, Diacof the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Thro Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the Confusion of Sciliary Habits of youth—the dreadful and destructive practices which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossit and destroy both body and mind.

Young Men.

and destroy both body and mind.

Young Men.

Especially, who has become the victims of Solitary
Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which amually aweeps to an unimely grave, thousands of young
men, of the most exalled talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening
Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to
ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full contidence.

Married Persons, or young men contemplatin narriage, being aware of physical weakness, organi ebility, deformities, dc., should immediately consul-r. J., and be restored.

Organic Weakness,
Immediately cured and full vigor restored.
I, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

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OFFICE, No. 7 South Frederick street,
Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors
from the corner
Fail not to observe name and number.
Be particular, for Ignorant, Trifling Quacks, with
faise names or Paltry Humbug Certificates, attracted
by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lurk near.

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Dr. Johnston, Dr. Johnston,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London,
graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of
the United States, and the greater part of whose life
has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most
astonishing curses that ever were known; many troubled with ringing in the head and cars when asleep;
great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds,
bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended some
times with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

diately.

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J., addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper inculgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, marriage, or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youths, viz:

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspensia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally.

The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Momory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the gvils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, Ioaing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emsciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of Consumption.

Young Men

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should upply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons, must before contemplating

Marriage,

Marriage,
reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness.
Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly
darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed
with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted
with our own.

with our own.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy, for Organic Weakness.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical, or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate cases cared at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afficient.

Miscase of Imprudence.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the aceds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend hum, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c. progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "hat bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands full victims to this terrible disease owing to the unskifteniess of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly posen, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

To strangers.—The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his office.

office.

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OFFICERS, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Landamen, Flotilla men, Chapiains, Clerks, Indians, Wagon-masters, and Teamsters, (their widows or minor children,) who have not yet received full 160 acres, and who have been in service 14 days, are entitled to land in any war since 1790.

Widows, whose husbands died while in service, are entitled to pensions, and minor orphans of such to 5 years half-pay. All who believe themselves entitled to Land-bounty, and Pensions, will be benefitted by calling on the subscriber, either in person or by letter, post-paid, corner of 7th and E streets, No. 482, opposite General Post Office.

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ined.

Refers to the citizens generally.

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ap 18—1y Agent for Bounty Land Pensions.

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MORE Bounty Land to all who served in any war, since 1790, whether as officers, soldiers, sallers, fraines, landsmen, chaplains, clerks, Indians, wagois-masters, teamsters, for their widows, or minor children, who have not yet received full 160 acres, and who have been in service 24 days, will do well to write to us, post prud, and their Land Warrant will be sent to them, and no charge, if not obtained.

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Address, or call on
LEOYD & CO., Claim Agents,
Opposite The Treasury, Washington, D. C.
mar 7—ti POR SALE.—18,900 bushels Mill Offal, anch as Middlings, Shipstuff, and Shorts.
Persons in want will find it to their advantage to give us a call and learn our prices.
Corn and fresh-ground Corn Meal daily, wholesale and retail.

J. DOUGLAS & CO.,
Old Railroad Depot, Pennaylvania avecue.
may 1 a... MEMORIAL

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

JANUARY 8, 1838 .- Motions to refer pending.

Washington, January 1, 1828.

Washington, January 1, 1828,
Sir: At a general meeting of the Native American Association of this city, held on Tuesday, the
20th ultimo, the honor of communicating the enclosed copy of their unanimous resolution, confiding the accompanying memorial to your charge,
was conferred on the undersigned.

Without professing any knowledge of your sentiments on the subject of the memorial, the Association, of which we are the organs, rely upon
your known comity and readiness to comply in
your public capacity with the proper wishes of any
of your fellow-citizens; and we trust that the tone
and temper of the paper placed in your hands, as
well as the reasonableness of its prayer, will commend it to your favorable consideration, and insure
for it such support from you as may be consistent
with a just sense of public duty.

With great respect, your fellow-countrymen,
HENNIY MORFIT,
Pres't Nat. Am. Associ'n, Washington City,

Pres't Nat. Am. Associ'n, Washington City,
HENRY J. BRENT,
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY,
B. K. MORSELL,
GEORGE SWEENY,

To the Hon. JOHN M. PATTON.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1838.

Washington, January 5, 1838.

Sir: I enclose a copy of the resolutions passed by the Native American Association at their last meeting, requesting a committee, in the names of its members, to present their memorial to the House of Representatives, through you.

The Association is very desirous that this petition be acted on as soon as possible, that they may have credit of being the first to appear before the mal Legislature in this behalf.

Yowerful appeal is expected to be made shortly from New York, and you will greatly oblige us if our memorial is presented on the next Monday.

Respectfully, your fellow-country HENRY M. MORFIT. To the Hon. JOHN M. PATTON.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to notice, the Native American Association met on the 26th ult., to receive and consider the report of the committee appointed to draw up a memorial to Congress on the subject of the laws of naturalization, and for other purposes. H. J. Brent, Esq., in the absence of the President, was called to the chair; when George Sweeny, Esq., on behalf of said committee, made a report.

Mr. A. H. Quincy offered the following resolution:

Mr. A. H. Quincy offered the following resolution:

Pesolved, That the report of the committee appointed to draw up a memorial to Congress, on the subject of the laws of naturalization, be adopted, and signed by the President and Secretaries.

Unanimously adopted.
On motion of Dr. T. D. Jones,

Resolved, That — be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to wait on the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, of the Senate of the United States, from New York, and the Hon. J. M. Patton, of the House of Representatives of the United States, from Virginia, and respectfully request that said members will take charge of the said memorial, and bring it before their respective bodies at their earliest convenience; and to give it, their support; and to promote the objects of the memorialists, so far as comports with their sense of public duty.

It was moved that the Chair fill up the blank, with the namea of three gentlemen. Agreed to. In compliance, the Chair appointed Joseph II. Bradley, B. K. Morsell, and George Sweeny, Esquires.
On motion of J. C. Brent, Esq.,

Esquires.

On motion of J. C. Brent, Esq.,
Resolved, That a list of the names of the members of the Association be drawn off, and that said list accompany, or be appended to, the memorial when presented.

when presented.
On motion of J. Bender, Esq.,
Resolved, That the publishers of the National Intelligencer, Globe, and Madisonian, be requested to publish said memorial, with the proceedings of this meeting in relation thereto, in their respective newspapers, after the presentation thereof to Congress.

On motion,

Resolved, That the President of the Association,
and the chairman of this meeting, be added to the
committee to present the memorial to Congresa.

And then the meeting adjourned.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Repr sentatives of the United States of America Congress assembled:

The memorial of more than nine hundred citizens of the United States, associated together at the city of Washington, under the name of the "Na-tive American Association," RESPECTICALLY REPRESENTS

That your memorialists have been taught that it is at all times the right, and sometimes the duty, of every citizen of this free community to address to those who have been set over him in authority

to those who have been set over him in authority to those who have been set over him in authority the language of complaint, either upon matters which immediately affect him individually, or which concern the general welfare of the whole people. Separated, as your memorialists are, from the great body of their fellow-citizens, by the wise forecast of the illustrious framers of the constitution, and by their own voluntary surrender of many of the inestimable privileges that distinguish a free and exalted people, they view the political sacrifices they have made for the benefit and scenity of the National Legislature as giving them the strongest claims to the attention of your honorable body, and humply conceive that, necessarily standing aloof from the political passions which agitate the people of the States, they become better qualified than others to view distinctly, and form a calm, if not a sound judgment, of the causes which threaten the peace and welfare of the Union.

Your memorialists, therefore, filled with senti-

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atturalization laws, your memorialists respectfully cannot be used as the peace and welfare of the most devoted attachment to their ments of the most devoted attachment to their native country, its constitution, its laws and institutions, venture to appear before you on a subject which is viewed by them as of vital constitutions, the subject which is viewed by them as of vital constitution.

In framing the Constitution of the United States, it was deemed proper to clothe Congress with the power therefore exercised by the several States of the confederacy, to enact laws for the naturalization of foreigners. It was wise for the naturalization of foreigners in the naturalization of foreigners. It was wise for the naturalization of foreigners in the naturalization of foreigners. It was wise for the naturalization of foreigners in the naturalization of foreigners in the naturalization of foreigners in the naturalization of foreigners of such a power would add to the physical strength of the new republic, whose infant but Herculean energies had not yet recovered from the exhanistion of a long and toilsome struggle for freedom and independence; attract to our shores men of skill and knowledge in the mechanic arts, then a rude and imperfect degree; and draw from of the ground of the gr

study in our schools, the questions for debate in our juvenile societies, and the topics of conversation in our domestic and social circles.—Each one feels that he is a part of the whole, and equal, in all respects, to any other individual part, for the governed of to-day may become the governers of to-morrow. Those whose first lessons in legislation were learned in the simple municipal legislation were learned in the simple municipal legislatures of obscure villages or towns, are often seen in the most august assembly in the world, and listened to by an enlight ened auditory of their fellow-citizens, while the streams of eloquence and wisdom are flowing from their lips. And why is it so? It is because the people of the United States understand the nature and appreciate the objects of their government. Because they examine with care, and secutinize with jealousy, the petensions of each other, and form just judgments of the qualifications of the candidates for the offices previoled under the constitution. Because, having to country but this, all their affections are centred here; having no home but this, all their applications are breathed most devounly for the perpetuation are hreathed most devounly for the perpetuation of this, their last and only hope.

Can this be so with the foreigner? Worn out by the oppressions he has endured, or by the totale he has undergone in his native country, or impelled by his scandering propensities, he abandons his vative home to seek a new one here, with all his foreign habits, prepalices, and predilections, "lumbring at his back." Can it be believed they have not the United States, in the very short term of five years, as to be qualified to exercise all the political privileges of one. Can a fireigner be supposed any and have so learned to fuffit the duties of a citizen of the United States, in the very short term of five years, as to be qualified to exercise all the political privileges of politics in the very short term of the soil must be long years of habit, study, and ins

nothing to merit them?

But your memorialists complain not merely of the manifest injustice of dividing with foreign adventurers and exiles the dearest privileges of the native citisens of the United States, and thereby divesting them of a portion of their natural rights they fear that the rapid and extraordinary increase of the foreign population, and the facility with which that population acquire the rights of citzenship, will, ere long, expose the institutions of the country to serious danger. Already many of our most important elections have been swayed and decided by the votes of foreigners; large majorities of whom were notoriously ignorant of the qualifications of the candidates for whom they voted, and of the merits of the questions decided qualineations of the candidates for whom they voted, and of the merits of the questions decided by their suffrages. The facility with which we have, but too often, seen foreigners banded together by artful demagogues, who flatter their prejudices, minister to their vices, and court their aid, by the attainment of some temporary advantage in the politic contests which now, and must in all future to the records of the free in the first propose of this free in all future to in all future ti into the people of this free country, leads apprehension that the sure population, increasing, as it must, under or present system, to a prodigious amount, may countually be imbodied by some ambitious and unscriptious taller, and used as the instruments of the overthrow of this now happy and environt of the overthrow of this now happy and environt on the disregarded. The liberties of Rome were not seriously endangered until the policy of her ambitious chieftains introduced large bodies of armed foreigners amongst them, and clothed them with many of the privileges, if not the digniture of Roman citizens. And the people of England are now mainly indebted for the large share of Herry they enjoy, and the restrained and limits dipower of their monarch, to the ever-watchful joilousy of their bold and sturdy ancestors, and their resolute and unfinching resistence to the admission of foreigners to the immunities of English subjects. rate the people of this free

subjects.

This paper would be swelled to an inconvenier to size were your memorialists to cite from the histories of other nations the numerous proofs with which they abound, of the advantages resulting from the strict observance of this great principle of self protection, and the injuries suffered from a disregard of the obvious course dictated by the lessons of true wisdom and experience. Washington, pre-eminent in all moral and political virtue—the leader of our armies in war, and the director and guide of our councils in peace, whose heart overflowed with universal benevolence, and where hospitable doors were ever open to receive aid shopitable doors were ever open to receive and shelter the stranger from foreign climes, as widely as for his own friends and countrymen, has left en record a solemn warning of the fate that awaits the beloved lightfuttions which, in the hands of Provdence, he was the chief instrument in establishing. dence, he was the chief matrument in establishing, if the admission of foreigners to office, and the elective frauchise, were not restrained and guarded by careful legislation and the sleepless vigilance of the people. Jefferson, the patriot, philosopher, and sage, the friend and chosen counsellor of Washington, lived long enough to repudiate the error of his early and enthusiantic continents on this subhis early and enthusiastic sentiments on this sub-ject, and to add the untimony of his later experi-ence and observation to the warning voice of his illustrious predecessor. It is too well known to be repeated here, that the opinions of all, or nearly all, of the wise and distinguished men whose com-sels ruled the destinies of this republic in the car-llest days of its present government.

sels ruled the destinies of this republic in the carllest days of its present government, coincided,
soon or late, with those of the emicent men here
named, on the subject of this memorial.

It would not become your memorialists to quertion the purity or the wiedom of those who enseced the laws of naturalization, as they now exist,
Of the one, we have ample testimony in the respect and homor they resped in their labors for the
advancement of the interests of their country;
and however the other may have been viewed at
the period of the ensetments of those laws, it is
humbly believed that a fit time has arrived when
they should be carefully revised and amended, or
altogether repealed.

As intimately connected with the subject of the
naturalization laws, your memorialists respectfully

naturalization laws, your memorialists respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to one of deep concern to the welfare of their fellow citizens, and to the honor and dignity of the government